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Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. If our friends who favor us with menuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned, they

### must in nil cases send stamps for that purpose. Mr. Gonger.

In accepting the resignation of the Hon. EDWIN HURD CONGER of Iowa as Ambassador to Mexico the President expressed his cordial approval of the work performed by Mr. CONGER "in China, as formerly in Brazil." We observe a disposition to attach significance to the omission of Mexico in Mr. ROOSEVELT'S reference to Mr. CONGER'S diplomatic usefulness, as if the retiring Ambassador had failed to give satisfac-

tion in his latest employment. There is no reason to suppose that the President meant anything of the sort. Mr. CONGER's career at the city of Mexico has been extremely brief, and unattended, so far as is publicly known, by any incident out of the ordinary routine of relations with a friendly neighbor. There is nothing to mark or distinguish his sojourn in Mexico or to call for special mention.

On the other hand, Mr. CONGER's first term as Minister to Brazil coincided with the inception of the revolutionary disturbance in that country which culminated in the events of 1893 and 1894. He had been superseded by a Democrat at the time of the attack on the American vessels at Rio de Janeiro, and the energetic action of Admiral BENHAM for their protection; but before he left Brazil the intervention had become one requiring tact, judgment and firmness on the part of the American representative. Mr. CONGER performed his duties so well that President MCKINLEY sent him back to Rio in 1897.

Then, again, when transferred early in 1898 to Pekin, Mr. CONGER encountered one of the most unusual and difficult situations with which any diplomat ever had to deal. His bearing throughout the Boxer troubles and the memorable siege of the legations commanded the respect not only of Americans but also of foreign observers. His name will always be connected with the stirring events which engaged the anxious interest of the whole civilized world.

It was quite natural that in reviewing Mr. CONGER's career in diplomacy the President's thoughts should rest on Brazil and China rather than on Mexico. We do not believe that there was on his part the slightest intention to disparage the Ambassador's performances in the last named country.

For a statesman of not very large pattern, Mr. CONGER has done well, and it cannot be denied that he has seen some exciting and important service.

One of the duties of the Cuban Minister in Washington is to present in their most favorable aspect the acts of the Government which sent him there. Señor GONZALO DE QUESADA is evidently disturbed by our view of the fiscal affairs of his country. He has essayed a defense in which he covers the main issue with a mass of statistics of national prosperity. We give our heartiest congratulations to the people of Cuba for their splendid showing in the department of industrial and commercial activity.

We infer that Minister QUESADA'S statistics are used at this time for the purpose of proving Cuba's financial ability to do that which she is now planning to do in the matter of the pay of her army. Cuba's immediate prosperity and her present treasury balance are only incidental to the main question to which we have called attention. Her immediate prosperity is due to the prevailing abnormal price of sugar. Two years ago the United States bought a little more than 1,000,000 tons of Cuban sugar for \$42,697,546. Last year our importation of 900,000 tons cost us \$64,366,338. Cuba is for a time the beneficiary of world market conditions.

Her present treasury surplus is also susceptible of explanation. By Senor QUESADA'S own figures, the revenues of the island last year were \$30,073,756.19 in all. This is an increase of more than \$7,500,000 over the receipts of the preceding year, and an increase of about \$12,000,000 over 1902. It exceeds the sum annually drawn from Cuban pockets during the last ten years of Spanish government, and constitutes a very plump little burden for a nation of 1,700,000 people. In view of the fact that the budget submitted by the executive last November, and not yet acted on by the Congress, called for a little less than \$20,000,000, it is no wonder that Cuba has some money in her treasury at the present time. As budgets are supposed to be in anticipation of necessary expenditures, it would appear that the Cuban people are bearing a tax nearly 50 per cent. greater than the needs of their Government.

This matter has some bearing upon the main issue, but is really aside from it. The question is whether Cuba, simply because she has a large immediate surplus through overtaxation, is warranted in an indefinite bond issue, which under the bill is also an unlimited issue, in violation of her own Constitution, the Platt appendix to that Constitution and the treaty which makes the terms of that appendix permanently binding on the insular Government. Cuba may be solvent and honest to-day, but that is no guarantee of solvency

and honesty in days to come. The matter is clearly open to consid-

July, 1904, declares the ratification of parentage and about five thousand less "all acts of the United States during its military occupancy." The promulgation of the Cuban Constitution, including the Platt Amendment, was one of those acts. The Constitution for which the United States becomes responsible by virtue of this promulgation declares, as we have already quoted, that in contracting loans the Cuban Congress "shall be under the obligation of deciding what permanent revenues shall be necessary for the payment of the interest and redemption thereof," and that "all action relating to loans shall require two-thirds of the vote of the total number of the members of each colegislative body." The Cuban army bill, just passed, makes no provision whatever for "permanent revenues." When the bill passed the House only 31 out of 60 members were present, a bare quorum, and only a majority of those present voted for the bill. When it passed the Senate only 16 of the 24 members of that body were present. Only 12 voted in favor of it.

The ground on which evasion is attempted is that the obligation constitutes an "interior debt" with which the United States has nothing to do. We have already shown that both the treaty and the Platt Amendment, in definite terms, cover the assumption or contraction of "any public debt" except under specified conditions. We have also shown President Palma's admission (see page 13 of official copy of message of November, 1904) that Article II. of the appendix to the Constitution, which is the same as Article II. of the treaty of July, 1904, covers both interior and exterior loans. Moreover, the bill as passed fixes no limit to the recognition of obligations and no limit to the bonds which may be issued under it. The present Congress may issue twenty, thirty or forty million dollars. Its successor, or some one of its successors, may use the bill as the basis for an issue of \$100,000,000 of so called interior bonds. Aside from the questionable legality of its passage, the bill itself is pernicious and dangerous to Cuba and to the United States.

If Cuba will pass a bill in accordance with the specific provisions of her Constitution, by a "two-thirds vote of the total number of the members of each colegislative body," and will make therein due provision for "permanent revenues" for the payment of interest and "a reasonable sinking fund provision," we shall have nothing more to say. The claim that 5 per cent. coupon bonds payable to bearer, which may be sold to Englishman, German, Frenchman or Japanese, do not constitute a national debt within the scope of either Constitution or treaty is almost childish.

We want no Santo Domingo or Venezuela within ninety miles of our shores. An unlimited "interior debt" in the form of 5 per cent. bonds "payable to bearer" is easily converted into an unlimited foreign obligation collectable by foreign navies. Such an obligation, unsupported by lawful provision for interest payment and final liquidation, smacks too strongly of unpleasant messes in which we are already involved.

The Population of New York.

It is expected that the late census of the State of New York will enumerate a total population of about 7,800,000, of which about four millions, or more than half, are in this city. Moreover, the gain frankly stated by a young man in the in the population of the State since 1900 Minister Quesada on Cuban Finance. will probably be shown to have been in this city wholly, for that gain seems to have been only about equal to the increase

in the city. New York will continue to lead all the States in population. It has a population greater by more than two millions than the aggregate number of inhabitants in all the six New England States. The aggregate population of the whole eleven States of the old Southern Confederacy is only about twice as great. Canada, adjoining New York to the north, in all its provinces has a population which is about two millions less.

At the beginning of the last century, however. New York was only third in population among the States, Virginia holding the first place with 880,200, Pennsylvania second, with 602,365, and New York, 589,051. In 1810 it had gone ahead of Pennsylvania, but was still behind Virginia, and not until 1820 did it get the first place in the Union in population, which it has since held.

The building of the Erie Canal gave New York a great impetus, and then came the foreign immigration, so that between 1830 and 1860 its population more than doubled. Pennsylvania continued to hold the second place, but by 1860 the population of Virginia was much less than helf that of New York, and in 1900 only about a quarter.

The preponderance of the city of New York in the population of the State is steadily increasing, so that when the next State census shall be taken, in 1915, it is likely to be toward two-thirds of the whole. About four-fifths of the population of the city in 1900 was of foreign birth or parentage, and in the five years since then this percentage must have increased very considerably. Leaving out the accessions by immi

gration, the natural increase of the foreign elements is much greater than of the native. Much less than a fifth of the births officially reported by the Health Department in Manhattan last year were of native parents, and among these parents were included a very great part who are of comparatively recent alien extraction, descendants of immigrants who settled here in the middle of the last century. Relatively to their numbers, the birth rate among the Jews was the highest, with the Italians a close second. Among the Jews alone this natural increase last year was about a half greater than among the native born, including, as we have said, those of comparatively recent foreign descent. Out of toward sixty thousand births in Manhattan last year something more than 28 per cent. were children of Jews

and about 20 per cent. of Italians. These are very significant statistics, and the more so because the birth rate among the Irish and Germans is much less. The children born last year of Irish

eration. Article IV. of the Treaty of ten thousand less than those of Jewish than the Italian.

> The birth statistics generally, however, indicate that in Manhattan there is no reason to deplore "race suicide."

Police Outrages in England. There is some satisfaction in knowing that stupid and wanton arrests are made by the police elsewhere than in American cities. But even this consolation is discounted by their results to the offending officers in less free and easy lands than ours.

In London Truth of August 3 a couple of paragraphs are devoted to a case in point. It came to light through an action for damages brought in a county court at Birkenhead, and the offenders were the New Brighton police. These are the facts as Truth tells them:

"The action was brought by two young ladies against a constable and inspector of the county constabulary stationed at Wallasey for damages for false imprisonment. The two ladies, it ap peared, were members of a party which had plonicked on the sandhills. Another member of the party was arrested for trespassing on adjoining golf links, and the ladies accompanied him to the police station in order to protest against the action of the constable. On arrival at the police station they were at first kept outside, but were ultimately admitted and told they must consider themselves under arrest. They were searched and placed in the cells, where they were detained for the night, although their friends offered ball, and were taken next morning to the police court in custody of a policeman. The charge against them was for resisting a constable in the execution of his duty, and it was at once dismissed. The result of the County Court action was that the police withdrew all imputations upon the plaintiffs, and agreed to a verdict against them for ten guineas and costs in each case."

Truth goes on to say that the police were lucky in getting off so cheaply. "I fancy if the matter had been left to a jury," it remarks, "they would have had to pay much more dearly for such outrageous interference with the liberty of the subject." It hopes that the matter will not be allowed to drop with such petty compensation to the injured persons, and actually takes the ground that, together with one or two other aggressions on the self-respect of mere private individuals, the incident warrants a general overhauling of the New Brighton force.

One can imagine the astonishment of a New York policeman if he found himself compelled to pay damages even trivial damages-for unwarranted interference with the liberty of a citizen. So callous are we on this subject that it is only rarely that a policeman is even transferred for insulting conduct toward citizens or for unjustifiab'e arrests. Even cases of brutal clubbing attract hardly more than passing notice. Once or twice recently when City Magistrates forced such matters upon the public attention they found at least some of the superiors of the accused officers occupying the distinct position that the policeman could do no wrong and that the clubbed man had either deserved what he got or had wilfully clubbed himself to get the policeman into trouble.

There are two reasons why police outrages can never become customary in England. One is that the combative Briton cannot be made a patient victim. He cannot be made see or think that the easiest way is the best. If a weakling in England should take the position Tombs police court, this city, a few weeks ago, that he would not prosecute an alleged clubber because if he did he'd be driven out of the city, he would find scores of sturdier characters ready to make his grievance their personal affair. They would do so from selfish motives, if no other; they might be the next victims if abuses went unpunished. Letters would be written to the Times, questions would be asked of the Home Secretary on the floor of the House of Commons "LABBY" would write biting paragraphs about the case in Truth, and the conditions would not down until the police were scared into a wholesome sense of the rights of "subjects" and the limita-

tions of their own powers. The second reason, which after all is perhaps only a variation of the first one, why police abuses cannot flourish in England is that there juries and courts are always on the side of those whose

personal liberty is infringed. In matters affecting personal liberty and dignity does the American public lack solidarity?

# Mayor Dunne's Ordeal.

Mayor EDWARD F. DUNNE of Chicago was called before a gathering of embattled municipal ownership advocates Tuesday and put through a civil service examination in his specialty, from which he emerged considerably shaken. Mr. DUNNE has found it impossible up to date to put the city in possession of any operating street car lines. The men who voted him into office want to know the reason for his delay. Three months and more have passed since he entered office, and the pie counter is not open yet. The best he has been able to do has been to suggest that Chicago philanthropists put up \$25,000,000, buy a railroad and let trustees named by the government run it. Neither the advocates of municipal ownership nor the philanthropists are wildly enthusiastic over this plan. At Tuesday's session the examining board put these questions to the Mayor:

"Who will control the five trustees, the city of the capitalists? " Is it not a fact that the financiers putting up

\$25,000,000 will insist on controlling and naming the board? " Is your plan, Mr. Mayor, municipal ownership or merely a variation of former Mayor HARRISON'S tentative ordinance?"

Hard questions for the badgered Mayor. Chicago knows its capitalists, and the capitalists know Chicago. They are not likely to lie awake nights scraping up \$25,000,000 for HINKY DINK and BATH HOUSE JOHN to administer. The Hon. CARTER HARRISON grins at Mayor Dunne's plan, and points to similar proposals made by himself years ago. Mr. HARRISON did not label his suggestion "immediate municipal ownership," and he can afford to smile. Mayor and, German parents were more than DUNNE is not a smiler, and he is less

inclined to be jolly now than ever before. He has to suppress the report made by JAMES DALRYMPLE, and he has to soothe the radicals who are demanding immediate action, and who fear that he has betrayed "them, At present Mr. DUNNE deserves respectful sympathy, but his plight is not so bad as would be that of the taxpayers of Chicago had he been able to fulfil his campaign promises of

"immediate municipal ownership."

Col. BRYAN laments the state of the nation. As he walks abroad he sees thousands of employees on their way to the factories. They actually have to work for their living. Can you call that prosperity demands Col. BRYAN. No! a thousand Noes! he answers. Col. BRYAN has cause for sorrow. Work is an abhorrent thing. Col. BRYAN and many other philosophers will be unhappy until the time comes when the Money Devil does all the work and the rest of us spend the time in depreciatory criticism of his best efforts.

A Missouri Judge, in Kansas City, has fined a delinquent Missourian \$1.50 for having weeds on the sidewalk in front of his residence. The defense of the Missourian was that a sunflower was not a weed. A flower in Kansas but a weed in Missouri, decided the Kansas City Judge. There is in this decision, from which appeal has been taken, an almost contemptuous disregard of the State flower of Kansas.

Kansas is proud to be the only State in its preference for the sunflower. But six States have adopted flowers as emblematic of their growth or aspirations, and Kansas is one of these. The other States which have acted by their Legislatures in this matter are Louisiana, which adopted the magnolia; Texas the blue bonnet, Arkansas apple blossom, California the poppy, and Ohio, the sixth, has a statute which makes the scarlet carnation the official flower of the Buckeye State, replacing the goldenrod, formerly the favorite flower Ohio, as it is of Missouri.

Is a sunflower a weed or a flower? higher tribunal in Missouri must decide.

Mr. FAIRBANKS stood uncovered as his carriage bassed. - The News from Oydensburg. Out of compassion for the planets. Mr. FAIRBANKS'S far reaching brow penetrates to the midst of the firmament. to stand upright with a hat on he would block the stars in their courses. He uncovers because he does not wish to disarrange the heavenly bodies. He is the chief protector and best friend of the present solar system, which has his full, free and unqualified approval and indorsement.

### London's Breathing Spots.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Representa tive Sullivan has just discovered London, and among other remarkable results of his investiga-tions he tells us that the poor cannot afford to go eight miles out of the metropolis, as even that dis tance would cost them 62 cents, and then he names with resorts beyond their pockets Richmond and Margate. Unlike New York, London is far from the sea. Except in winter, daily excursions run to gate for half a dollar round trip. Can the New Yorker get to any real seaside resort like Asbury Park and back for less than thrice that sum?
The fare to Richmond, Kew or Bushy Park is four pence (eight cents) all rail or by tube and electric car. To Hampstead Heath by car is four

cents, and 12 cents or 16 cents round trip takes yo any day to the Crystal Palace or Alexandra Park, London's nearest equivalents to Coney Island; to Earls Court from any point is two cents less, while the popular trips for "Arry and 'Arriet," Gravesend shrimps and tea for a bob (a quarr) and third class to Southend by the sea and back for 36 cents are immortalized in song by Chevaller On the river steamboats take you from Greenwich to Barnes for two cents less than the trip to Brighton there are others. COCENEY.

Justifiable Complaint of an Up-State Visitor To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: What is the reason that so many of the streets of New York are without names? It is very trying to the patience of persons unacquainted with the city be obliged to inquire their way from block to bi To a country bumpkin like the writer it is most embarrassing. No one likes to stop people on the liceman is not always handy

A few hundreds more of those little blue and white signs would not be a great expense and would give a world of comfort to the weary wanderer in your great city. Hence I'll ask you in the name of the Prohibition party, the W. C. T. U., the International Highball Club to give this matter the powerful aid of THE SUN, and deserve the gratitude of thousands of unsophisticated rustics who mope around trying to find out their whereabouts. FRANK GOKEY.

OSWEGO, Aug. 22. For the Naturalization of the Irish Gulls. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I was sur prised and pleased on a recent trip to Scotland to be greeted on touching the Irish shore by hun ireds of guils. They surrounded our steamer, and to all bird lovers on board seemed to be giving us

I noticed that they were only about half the size of our New York bay guils, with black or brown heads, gray backs and white breasts. I think they would be decidedly an improvement on our guils, and I wonder that some Americanized son of Scotis or Ireland does not bring over a few pairs and put them out in the fall or winter among our North River birds.

I noticed also hundreds of them in the fields both in Ireland and England. GEORGE ROUBAUD. NEWARK, Aug. 22.

The Kansas Drys and the Wine Wet Ships. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would the emperance people of Kansas, who seem to think that every ship that is christened with champagne s "built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark, if summering at Asbury Park and an attack were made upon the place by some menhaden fisher-men halling from Long Island on board the good schooner John Brown, refuse the assistance of one of our battleships just because she had been baptized with the juice of the "sun kissed" grape?

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 21.

QUIDNUNG.

## Wants a Darker Skin.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you please inform me regarding something to darken the skin? Is there any stain or preparation that an safely be used, also how to administer it?

Yes, the August sun, mixed with the Sepember gale. A perfectly safe preparation. The Gal in the Fountain.

The supreme and blazing question in all Cracker-land is this. "Is the 'Gal in the Fountain' in Hoke Smith's barroom in the Pledmont Hotel, Atlanta, a Venus or a Bacchante!"—The Sun, Aug. 22. Is she Venus or Bacchante such as chilly Boston

Does she spurt the red Chianti or a wine that's sugar burned? Or is she just the lovely one, the Venus Aphrodite Who used to romp in Neptune's waves-and never wore a nightle?

Hushed is the honk of Hokesome Smith. The boom has struck a snag.

Hushed is the neigh of Pegasus, hitched to the Quiescent is the airship that was towing Howell's For the Gal that's in the Fountain is a -cryin': "Gim-

The Loyless of Atlanta displays Apollo shape. He swears, by hocuspocus she wears a wreath of grape. But the artists down in Brunswick rise up and say: The Gal she's just a wearin' Fulton county musca-

But the Gal that's in the Fountain just stares bronzy stare, And says: "I thought you fellows was a little sport;

is all yo' So'th'n chivalry?"-a tear bedimmed her "I wish yo'd buy me somethin'-I'm a-gettin' awful WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

TERRORISM IN POLAND.

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 4 .- The present generation has never seen a time when the people of Russia were so racked as they are to-day by private financial difficulties. intense anxiety and even terrorism. The overwhelming misfortunes of the war seem to have paralyzed the Czar's Government. Law and order have ceased to exist in large districts. Thousands of the landed gentry who have never known what privation meant find it difficult to raise a ruble to pay their ordinary expenses. Money can b borrowed only at ruinous rates. The prevailing wretchedness is intensified here in Poland by the fact that armed bands of robbers are traveling here and there levying forced tribute upon estates on the pretense that they are agents of the revolutionary propaganda which purposes to reestablish the independence of Russian Poland.

The newspapers are printing stories of these outrages, and many facts illustrating the intense fear, anxiety and distrust which two years ago would have been thought to be impossible. THE SUN correspondent will mention here two incidents illustrating the present state of lawlessness and terrorism. He selects these two because he is able to supplement one of them by facts that are known to all the residents of Bielostok, where he has spent several days; in the other affair a family with which he is intimate are the victims. Bielostok, on the railroad from Warsaw

to St. Petersburg, is one of the larger towns of Poland, being surpassed only by a few other cities in population and commercial importance. The state of terrorism to which it has been reduced by the events of the last few months is illustrated by the following curious incident which a correspondent of the Varshavskii Dnievnik (Warsaw Daily) sends from Bielostok. 1 translate it literally:

"I was a passenger in a street car this morning Men were going to business and the car was crowded. At one of the corners a police commissloner entered the car. About half the passengers left the car at the next corner. By the time we had gone three blocks the only persons left on the car were the police commissioner, the driver, conductor and myself. I asked the conductor what "Oh," he replied, "the police commissioner i

on the proscribed list. He's had his notice that h will soon go on a journey to the other world. Everybody in Bielostok knows it and everybody thinks he may be blown up at any moment if he happens to be near the commission

No one who has recently been in Bielostok has any doubt of the accuracy of this statement. The proscribed list numbers several scores of persons, and the dastards behind the movement have taken the trouble to make the list public. Their desire to create a state of complete terrorism has fully succeeded. These threats were not empty-there

was grim business behind them. THE SUN printed about two weeks ago the news that the new chief of police of Bielostok had been mortally wounded by a bomb. About twenty other unfortunates who were not proscribed but happened to be near the marked man were killed or wounded by the explosion. Several other police officials and a number of ordinary policemen had been previously murdered and all were on the proscribed list If the unfortunate man who emptied the street car so speedily is having the experience of his fellow sufferers he is shunned by the entire populace. If he enters a barber shop no one will shave him until a police guard is placed at the door. Cabmen flee from him. His friends dare not talk with him in the street. One of the proscribed living in the suburbs has a fine well in his yard from which the neighbors have long been permitted to draw water for table use. The well is no longer patronized, for every one fears it may be

Observers at a distance may wonder why the police do not root out the criminals and put an end to them. They do not understand the conditions. Terrorism is in the air; the law is paralyzed. It is the criminals and not the sworn defenders of the law who are boldfaced and stoutkneed. Why do they proclaim the crimes they intend to con nvite conflict with the authorities, they wish to be hunted; they depend upon oppo sition to swell their ranks and to bring on the full tide of outlawry, communism and evolution they are trying to precipitate.

The other incident is only one of a large number of the kind. Four weeks ago several armed men presented themselves at a small country estate a little south of Vilna and demanded 100 rubles. They said they were agents for the revolutionary propaganda at Vilna and were raising funds for the cause. Their written message was carried to the proprietor, who said he would give them shot instead of rubles. He was so excited that the family feared they would all be murdered if he were permitted to deal with the fellows. His wife inally went out to see them.

She asked them on what authority they demanded the money. They said on the authority of the revolutionary committee But, she protested, the paper they preented bore no seal or other mark of legitimacy. No, unfortunately, there had been so many documents to stamp and this one had somehow been overlooked. But they wanted the money and intended to get it one way or another. What guarantee was there that no further demand upon the family would be made? Their word of honor! She would receive a receipt for the money to-morrow

Well, the men had guns and threatene murder. The lady paid the money. It was a case of plain holdup, but there was no redress. The facts were reported to the police, but nothing was done. This occurred in one of the most densely peopled parts of Russia and one of the finest agricultural districts of the empire. Is it any wonder that many families are

eaving their estates and taking refuge in Warsaw and Vilna and that far more are crossing over to Germany to wait for better As for revolution, the Poles want none of it. But if present conditions are a foretaste of coming anarchy almost anything would be preferable to it.

Great Fire in London Predicted. From the St. James Gazette.

"Within the next few years, I tell you, there will be another great fire, attended by loss of life, in the city of London." This is the prophecy which Edward Atkinson made to one of our rep-As regards the mechanical appliances.employed

London Fire Brigade, Mr. Atkinson gave it as his opinion that we are far behind the United States. "Your appliances are mere toys," he re-marked. "I read of your having an engine which can throw a jet of 500 gallons a minute, but that is not enough. I have not seen a single standpipe in any street here. In America the standpipe runs to the highest floor of the loftlest building and is so constructed that the engine on its arrival can be connected without a minute's delay. No hose is needed, and water is thrown on to every floor. We do not have, as you do, a few such jet

The Soft Answer.

Mother-What, at the jam again? Aren't you d enough to know better? Tommy-No'm, there ain't any better in town.

The September number of Country Life in America ontains interesting and fully illustrated articles on the elk, on building a camp, on stingless hones and on making farming pay in Con among many others. Miss Warren describes her mase at Cedar Hill. The country home described is Daniel Webster's Marshfield. The colored cover design to of marshmallow flowers.

THE BRIGHT STAR OF ZANZIBAR. As It Approaches New York Reminiscences

of Its Wearer Are Evolved. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: The Mason Mitchell, United States Consu at Zanzibar, as all readers of THE SUN know, s making remarkable preparations to enthusiastically received on his arrival in New York. His letters to you calling atten o the fact deserve the admiring study of all less worthy and less conspicuous diplo

In view of the coming event it has seeme to me that the citizens of the country in whose service Mr. Mitchell has labored in gaudy Zanzibar ought to know more of this remarkable person, all too dimly described by your title "Bright Star of Zanzibar." was my pleasure and my duty to as a newspaper correspondent with Consul Mitchell in the New York State campaign of 1898. Mr. Roosevelt, who is now also serving the nation as President, went through the campaign with Mr. Mitchell. Some notes in my diary bear upon the little minutice of Mr. Mitchell's life in that momentous campaign which are always of interest in considering the upward progress of our great men. It was also my fortune to meet him three years later at Oyster Bay. The diary

Oct. 17 (1808), GLENS FALLS .- . . One Mason ditchell, said to be an actor, but apparently a hero, butted in to-day as we were going through the Albany station. He was in plain clothes, but went into washroom of our car and came out in new R. Rider clothes. Interviewed him. He said: R. Rider clothes. Interviewed him, it is as if I was on my way to New York, but when I saw my Colonel going to battle I had to follow. Any direction in which he is going is good enough for me." Says he has been urged to make speeches. Spends most time in Colonel's car. Rather a cold and haughty proposition; doesn't seem to care as much for us reporters as the rest of the R.

day, 1:41 P. M. He seemed to think it an ever so I noted time. Asked if I heard his speech a Glens Falls last night. Hadn't. He said: "Ah, I'm sorry," as though he meant sorry for me.
Oor. 19.—Back to Brooklyn to enight.
Mitchell spoke to me to-day, 16:18 A. M. Wanted
to know what I thought of his Ogdensburg speech. I explained I'd had an awful time getting stuff over the wires and hadn't been able to hear him. He said: "Ah, I'm very sorry." Said he regretted He said: "Ah, I'm very sorry." Said he regretted arrangements for Brooklyn meeting had been made so far in advance that they provided only

Governor Woodruff: says Roosevelt is much annoyed. I'm beginning to like him.

Oct. 21.—Off up State again with same old crowd, including Mason Mitchell, but—oh, desolation!

—having lost Lovell H. Jerome.

\*\* M. Mitchell came to me as soon as train left city; asid he hoped I would hear him to-night; that he'd probably follow Sereno E. Payne. Said I would If I could. He said: "I feel that the — ought to recognize my services to the party in some way." A light broke. • • Same old rush with the wires to-night, consequently didn't hear Mitchell. But Denver Smith did, and says nobody

OCT. 21, GLOVERSVILLE. . . Mitchell came to my room in Poughkeepsie before breakfast. Asked me what I sent the —— about his speech. Had to explain again. But promised to go sure to-night. Came to me just before meeting and reminded me. I promised again, very emphati-cally. He bought a drink. Borrowed 26 cents of me to pay for it. I began to love him even before hearing speech. And Denver was right. It's wonder. All worth while, but peroration sublime. Mitchell's voice very full and clear; has lungs like a bull; fine tremolo and hourse emotion stops.

ought to miss it.

a buil; fine tremolo and hoarse emotion stops.
Peroration, after describing beginning of San
Juan fight (Roosevelt calls it Kettle Hill, but
Mitchell doesn't seem to agree) something like this:
"Men torn in clothing and in flesh by the cruei
prongs of the Spanish barbed wire entanglements
are screaming—not so much in bodily agony as in
flerce desire to keep up with their gallant commander. See! See! They have scaled the fences.
The rifles and the cannon of the dastard Spaniards
spit death at them from the grim earthworks above! plt death at them from the grim carthworks above But do they faiter? No! [Hoarse emotion,] They press on [two loud hoarse breaths], and on [three breaths], and on! And why? And why? Recause, ever in front of the foremost of us, beckoning us onward—the fire of dauntiess courage and of victory in his glance, their leader calls to them. [Applause and cheers.] To—follow—him! [More applause. Through amoke, through fire, through a hellish rain of steel and lead he calls us on! [Tremendous applause.] On, on to victory! [Cheers.] As he led us he is leading you! [Cheers.] and can you falter—can you turn back from him? Never! Never! Never! [Cheers and applause.] Never! Never! Never! Cheers and applause.)
And in the moment of your triumph you will raise
your voices, as we did on that blood reeking summit,
with our last expiring breaths in cheer for THEO-DORE R-R-R-R-R-R (crescendo and perhaps et of spare drup and R-R-R-R-R-O-O-O-OSE-VELTI" [Roof thrill with the tremolo. Orator dashes manly tears from eyes with back of manly hand and falls back into chair, limp. Crowd cheers, stamps, stands up,

I went out and found Denver Smith and bought him three drinks. Fat Congressman here, Lit-tauer. Took everybody's measure and addresses for gloves from his factory. Somehow suspective will never see gloves. (Note-Aug. 21, 1905 Prophecy O. K. to date.)

Oct. 22.—New York again. • • • Mitchell came to my berth this morning, woke me up and asked what I thought about it. Told him it was most wonderful thing ever in politics or oratory. (That's no lie, either.) He stayed by me until we ot in; very friendly; knows Wizen Hyde and lots

Got up my nerve to ask Col. Roosevelt what he thought of Mitchell's speeches. He looked queer; said that Mitchell was loyal friend, but lacked dis-crimination. R. Rider delegation to be left off next trip. War halo fine campaign asset, but in danger of tarnishing from too much incense.

a hero (R. R. brand) showed up here to-day to see the President. I met him in '96 in State cam-paign. He's been appointed Consul to Zanzibar. (Must ask President if there is any other vacancy writer from Washington.) Mitchell came down to the hotel to-night and consented to interview. Said he had come to get instructions before leaving for his post. Intimated great and importan mysteries in situation at Zanzibar which he was not at liberty to reveal. Elmer got nervous and went to see Loeb about it. False alarm. Presi-dent too tired to see anybody else to-night. Mitchell said the interview was absorbing and exhaustive.

He butted into the poker game to-night. Talked
to us a lot about Zanzibar and reforms in consular

service. Played pretty close game: guess he won about \$1.35, but couldn't tell. • • • Pop (United States Post Office Inspector Waddell of Allentown, Pa., detailed on special duty) is funny. Mitchell quit at 1 o'clock. We broke up game and talked about Zanzibar and things. Pop, who wasn't is the game, but sat off is a corner with a pad and partial to be bard and a corner with a pad and pencil in one hand and a watch in his lap all night, broke out at last: "You fellers have been learning a lot about Africa and diplomacy and things, but I've learned something good and practical." He consulted the pad and made some figures. "I find that a man who is economical can nave \$1.16 an hour by going shy every fifth pot consistently. Great head, Pop has! Let us hope that others have reminiscen

of the returning diplomat and soldier which will add to the public appreciation of the Bright Star of Zanzibar. ROYALTON, Vt., Aug. 22.

Dire Effect of a Goddess's Wrath.

From the Indian World.

A South Indian correspondent writes: Recently a very singular report has been abroad among the women of this district respecting the bracelets they wear. The report is to the effect that certain bracelets are very dangerous, i. e., those that are made of "Bombay" glass and have small moons and crescents, for impedded in them. It is the contraction of the statement of the contraction of crescents, &c., imbedded in them. It is affi that a certain small worm bores its way out of this glass and bites the wearers of these ill theed brace. lets, and that whoever is bitten by this worm be-comes afficted with plague or some equally fatal disease and dies. The worm is said to be a small one with a very hard head.

one with a very hard head.

The report arose in Pithapuram, where three women are said to have died from the bite, and apread with great rapidity over the whole of the Godavery district. The result has been that thousands of these bracelets have been destroyed during the last few weeks. The report goes on to say further that this glass was "mined" in a quarry where there was an idol of a certain goddess, and that in getting the glass from the mine the lost was in getting the glass from the mine the ide was broken, and as a consequence the goddess has beer very angry and has sent this disease as a pun

Harper's Monthly Magazine for September In Harper's Monthly Magazine for September Dr. Charcot begins the story of his Antarctic journey and Mr. Morrison continues his account of the slave trade. Mr. Howells makes a delightful trip to Exter. Mr. E. S. Martin's pleasant essay on the seashore is illustrated charmingly in tint. Eight short stories with Mr. Tarkington's serial provide a feast of fiction. There are eight poems, too, many illustrations showing many processes, and gome short essays. M'CLELLAN AND JEROME. We Need 'Em Both.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Now. "that's the ticket." Your leading editorial note, "Independent New York," amply covers

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the situation. McCiellan for Mayor and Jerome for Diatrict Attorney are what level headed citizens want, the kaleidoscopic ideas of organization leaders to the contrary notwithstanding. Get busy, everybody, along those lines and assure good government for New York a

J. W. EDMONDS. while longer. FAR ROCKAWAY, Aug. 22.

FROM JUNEAU, ALASKA Denial That the Influences and Teaching of

the Bussian Missions Are Un-American. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIG A newspaper correspondent from Sitka has lately reported that the missions and schools of the Russian Church in Alaska are not American in spirit, but "intensely Russian. Now. I can't speak from personal knowledge of the schools in other parts of Alaska, but for four years I have made a study of the natives of Juneau, Alaska, and its neighborhood, and I know most of them by name, know where they went to school and to what Church they bel

Church they belong.

About one-half of the native population of Juneau belong to the Greek Church and have attended the school conducted by the priest, who has as his assistant a native boy same native boy received his education altogether at the Russian mission at Sitka and s as well educated in the English language as many of our own boys, and is well informed on all matters pertaining to America and The school conducted by them is entirely

supported by the Czar, and yet three hours supported by the Czar, and yet three hours out of the six every day are set aside for instruction in the English language, reading, writing and arithmetic. The rest of the session is for religious teaching. When the teacher employed by the city or Government for the native public school has had no Church affiliations the father has sent all the children there. Furthermore, he not only sent them, but personally has seen to it that they went.

The correspondent to whom I have referred asserts that the picture of the Czar is found side by side with that of the Nazarene, but it is not true here. I never saw a picture of the Czar in any of the native homes, though very often I see a print of President Roosevelt or President McKinley. No home, however poor it may be, but has a large United States flag. It is their proudest possession. They use it on every and all occasions—at funerals, at church celebrations, at Christmastide and Fourth of July. When a death occurs, whether it be a poor child or a high chief, the flag is floated at half mast, and every house has its own flagpole. They are proud to be subjects of Uncle Sam, and the priest gives them all encouragement possible to fit themselves to become lawabiding and American citizens.

They have in connection with their church a society composed of natives alone, with a constitution based upon the United States Constitution. The red, white and blue are their colors, and the American eagle is there too.

It may be that the patives of Juneau are out of the six every day are set aside for in-

their colors, and the ratives of Juneau are more favored than other tribes in having as their priest such an excellent and liberal man and earnest, sincere worker as Father Yarasavitch, and well would it be for the American Government if more missionaries were of the same stamp.

OBSERVER.

American Government if mo were of the same stamp. JUNEAU, Alaska, Aug. 10. American Export Notes.

American goods formed \$10,875,000 of the 1m ports into Cape Colony, British South Africa. Germany shared for \$3,855,000, France for \$495,000, Belgium for \$1,820,000, Holland for \$1,030,000, Norway for \$510,000, Sweden for \$1,340,000, in all \$8.850,000 for those countries. The United States, therefore, sold Cape Colony in 1904 \$1,525,000 more goods then did all Europe, outside of Great Britain. In 1908 our share was \$22,505,000, and all the other countries compared herein had larger shares, about equal in percentage to ours.

Exports of American automobiles in 1903 fiscal year were of the value of \$1,207,000; in 1904, \$1,896, 00. and in 1906, \$2,481,000. Our automobile export trade is growing. An increase of over 100 per cent, in two years is very good for a young in-

dustry with strong competition abroad.

American exports generally in July, 1905, amounted to \$107,986,000, an increase of \$22,711,000 over July, 1904. For the seven months ended July, 1905, the total was \$848,000,000, an increase of \$90,-1905, the total was \$545,000,000, an increase of \$50,000,000 over the same months of 1904.

Argentine efficial reports show that Great Britain is exporting to that country as much as France, Germany and the United States combined. We hate to admit it, but we have to. In the first nine months of 1904, calendar year, Argentina's imports were size \$600,000, end, of which Great Britain supwere \$130,000,000, gold, of which Great Britain sup-piled \$40,000,000, or considerably over one-third; Germany, \$18,000,000; the United States, \$16,000,000, oe, \$18,000,000. Our Bureau of Statistics and Fra gives our trade with Argentina in 1905 fiscal year as: Exports to, \$23,654,000, or \$6,600,000 increase

spectively.

British papers say: "The high protective tariff in Hawaii prevents increase in the sale of British manufactures there."

As to the Maturity of Baldness

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When is a man maturely baid? One of four reasons given for the rejection of my application for insurance years ago. I am no less baid now than then—nor more. Since that time I have frequently seen and noted the expression "prematurely baid. So the question, When is a man maturely baid, and when does baldness reach maturity? Where and when is the line to be drawn?

Reshaus your distinguished and delightful cor-

Perhaps your distinguished and delightful correspondent. Mr. Wilson of Denver, can give some light on this, to me, perplexed situation. In any event, it would afford delight to hear from him. And, too, let us hear from all others—particularly those who are maturely and prematurely bald. And again, we have heard of the league of red-headed men and their cooperation. Why should baidheaded men be thus unjustly discriminated gainst? It is true that since the time mentioned have procured insurance in the Equitable, but then, some one may have needed the money.

Authors, writers of short stories and others use the term "prematurely bald." Let them arise

and explain. PORT HOPE, Ont., Aug. 20.

Ghost in English Hotel.

W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.
With the aid of the two candles which I lighted I discovered the grate in the wall near the head of the bed, and on examining it closely I perceived that there was a fire in it. The grate would have held quite a double-handful of coal if carefully put on; the fire which seemed to be flickering so feebly had yet had the energy to draw all the warmth of the chamber up the chimney, and I stood shivering in the temperature of a subterstood shivering in the temperature of a subter-ranean dungeon. The place instantly gave cul-dence of being haunted, and the testimony of my nerves on this point was corroborated by the my nerves of this point was corroborated by the spectral play of the firelight on the ceiling when I blew out my candles. In the middle of the night I woke to the sense of something creeping with a rustling noise over the floor. I rejected the hypothesis of my bed curtain falling into place, though I remembered putting it back that I might have light to read myself drowsy. I knew at once that it was a ghost walking the night there, and walking hard. Suddenly it ceased, and I knew why: It had been frozen out.

please give the correct formula for the death notice of a widow! If you say, "Jane Brown, widow of John Brown," there is no such person as John Brown, for he is dead. If you say "widow of the late John Brown," that is not correct, for she was the wife of the late John Brown, while he was living the wife of the late John Brown while he was living (or late); but if you say "wife of the late John Brown," she is not the wife of any one, for she is dead. There seems to be a tense for which there

is no word to express it.

Is it correct to give the wife's name in writing the death potice of a husband—for instance. "John Brown, husband of Jane Brown"? If not, why not? NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

Apples Kept for a Year in Icehouse.

From the Wikesbarre Record.

Alonzo Wolfe, a well to do farmer in Lake township, Luzerne county, has for years been trying to study out how to keep apples for a year or more.

Last September he put two bushels of his selected Northern Spy apples in his icehouse and kept them at a certain temperature. Yesterday he carted the state that the procedure of the selected was the selected that the procedure of the selected was the selected to the selected was the selected to the selected to the selected was the selected to the s them to this city, where they brought a hig price. They had not a spot or blemish on them and were as hard as a rock. They were simply perfect and the only year eld apples to be had in this valley.

Possible Remedy. Mistress—Yes, there are six in the family.

Bridget—Thin buy an autymobeel and reports to me in folve months.